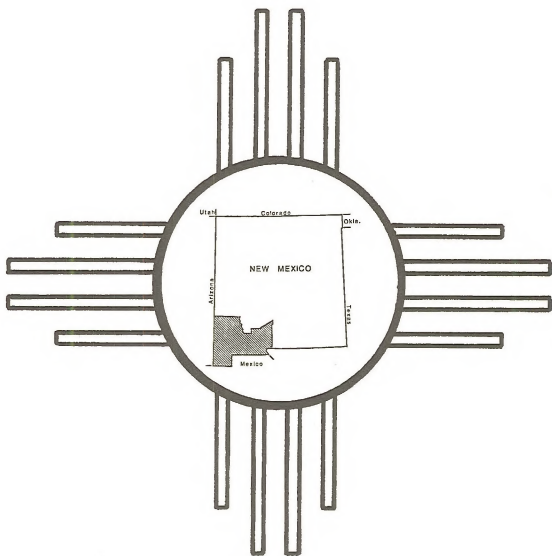


MIMBRES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SCOPING REPORT



Bureau of Land Management
Las Cruces District
Mimbres Resource Area

June 1989



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAS CRUCES DISTRICT OFFICE
1800 Marquess St.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88005

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JUN 27 1989

Dear Reviewer:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is beginning a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the Mimbres Resource Area. The RMP will provide guidance and direction for all land use activities on 3 million acres of BLM-administered public land in Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo counties. The Plan is expected to be completed in 1992 and remain in effect for the next 10 to 15 years.

The purpose of the scoping effort is to give you an opportunity to participate early in the planning process. This Scoping Report provides a brief overview of the planning process and represents our first invitation for comments and suggestions on preliminary issues, management concerns, and planning criteria.

We hope that you will look at these issues and concerns carefully and provide us with constructive comments. Instructions on how to submit comments can be found on page 21. Please address any comments to Tim Salt, Mimbres Resource Area Manager at the above address or by calling (505) 525-8228.

Sincerely,

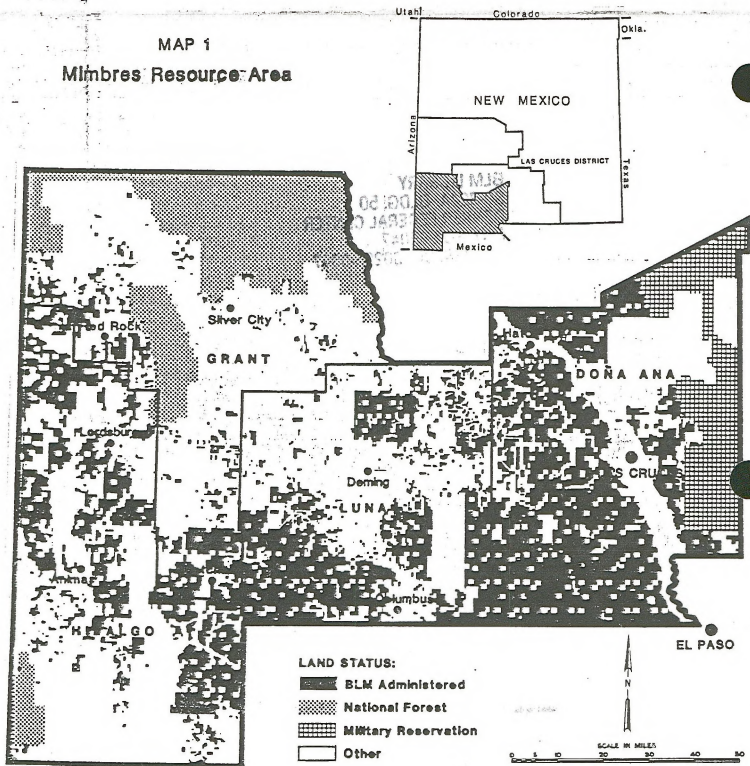
H. James Fox
District Manager

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MAP 1
Mimbres Resource Area

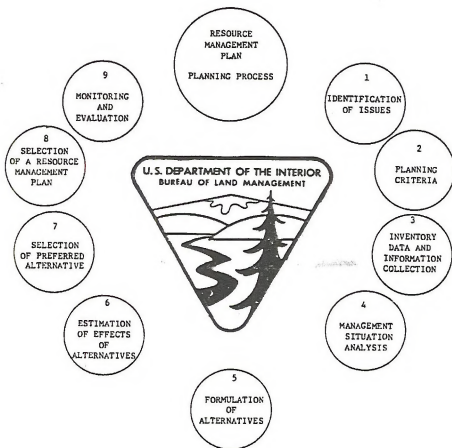


RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS

The planning process followed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is a result of the planning requirements in Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and final rulemaking adopted on July 5, 1983 (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1600). The Resource Management Plan (RMP) is made up of nine basic steps. These steps are listed below.

An interdisciplinary planning team has been formed representing the range of resource uses and values in the planning area. The team is just beginning to identify issues and planning criteria. The team has also

been very involved in the collection of resource inventory data and other information. In the past, most of this information was stored in various paper files. It is often lost, or at best, difficult to retrieve and analyze in combination with other information. The BLM is presently building a fully automated data base using state-of-the-art Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. This data base will consist of about 40 digital data themes that can be combined and manipulated to portray different combinations and allocations of resources. This will be very useful in the development of alternatives (Step 5).



PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement is essential to the success of the RMP. Although information is welcome at any time, there are five specific opportunities for comment, participation, or review throughout the planning process.

1. General notice of the intent to prepare an RMP.
2. Notice inviting comment on the planning issues and criteria (we are currently at this stage in the planning process).
3. Publication of the Draft RMP and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This is scheduled for June 1991.

4. Publication of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. This is scheduled for February 1992.

5. Publication of the Record of Decision and Approved RMP, including any significant change in the plan as a result of an action on a protest. This is scheduled for September 1992.

Regulation provides that only those persons who participated in the planning process may protest a proposed RMP and that those protests are limited to specific issues which were commented on at the time.

OBJECTIVE OF PLANNING

The main objective of planning is to guide the decision making process. BLM hopes to improve land use decisions through involvement of the public and other government agencies

using the best available data and a thorough analysis of alternatives. A well-prepared plan will help guide future management decisions, as well as subsequent and more site-specific levels of planning.

Existing Plans

As you are probably aware, the BLM places a great amount of importance on planning. Some of you were probably involved in preparation of the Gila or Southern Rio Grande Management Framework Plans (MFPs), and various plan amendments. Many decisions made in those plans are still valid. Those decisions will not need new analysis unless significant new information comes to light or a change in circumstances shows a need to re-evaluate some aspect of the old decisions. There are certain issues that have been analyzed in the past which we do not feel need to be addressed in this

planning process. The decisions made to resolve these issues are still valid, and there is no need to change them at this time. They include management of livestock and recommendations for wilderness designation.

For the past 10 years, BLM has been reviewing the public land in New Mexico to determine which areas should be recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. This process is now complete, therefore the wilderness suitability of public land previously studied will not be re-evaluated. An

exception to this position is where, due to recent land exchanges, BLM has acquired tracts of land that were never considered for wilderness. The suitability of these areas will be examined through the planning process.

Decisions concerning livestock grazing on the public land have also been made based upon two EISs and plan amendments. Decisions on the number and type of livestock, grazing systems, and levels of forage

utilization have already been made and will not be addressed in this RMP. Further refinement of grazing practices may be considered.

Map 2 indicates the status of existing MFPs and plan amendments. As you can see, there are still portions of the Resource Area that are not covered by a management plan. The RMP will supercede these existing plans, incorporating the valid parts and providing a single, comprehensive plan for the Resource Area.

ISSUE IDENTIFICATION

Issue identification is the first step in the planning process. Issues are considered to be significant problems, concerns, or opportunities which eventually lead to an action. Issues can be identified by the public, other Federal agencies, State

and local governments, Indian tribes, and BLM managers. After all tentative issues have been identified, the District Manager selects the topics to be addressed as issues in the RMP process. These issues will become the center or focal point of the Plan.

Planning Issues

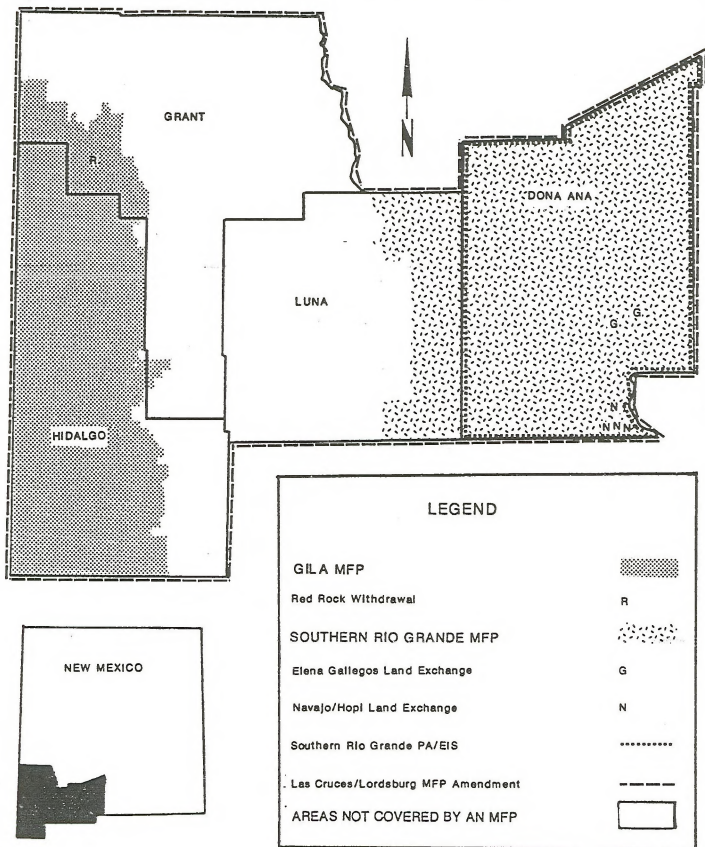
- o Represent significant decisions that must be made
- o Are controversial (problems or opportunities) and demand management attention
- o Raise choices - for every issue there are alternative management responses
- o Are within BLM authority and jurisdiction
- o Lead to an action, i.e., protection, designation, or special management
- o Do not pertain to a subject

already resolved in a previous plan or EIS, unless new information shows that the previous decision is no longer accurate

- o Apply to most or all of the resource area; i.e., are not so site-specific as to be more appropriate for an activity plan
- o Initially, issues were identified by the Mimbres Resource Area office-- these issues include mandatory (legal or policy) management actions and actual or potential resource conflicts

Mimbres Resource Area

Valid MFPs and Plan Amendments



Management Concerns

While issues provide the focal point for development of the plan, there are many other concerns that may not be controversial or have alternative choices for resolution. An example of the latter would be cultural resources or endangered species which, by law and policy, must be protected. Some management concerns will be adequately addressed by valid existing management decisions, while others may be addressed by

determinations which will change existing management but may not vary among alternatives.

The BLM's Supplemental Program Guidance (SPG) was developed to ensure that certain minimum resource determinations are made in every RMP, regardless of whether a particular resource is an issue. Most of these will be addressed as management concerns.

PLANNING CRITERIA

Planning criteria are the factors BLM will evaluate to develop answers (decisions) to the issues and management concerns. Planning criteria direct the preparation of the RMP, establishing limits on the

analysis that is needed to resolve the issues and concerns. This will determine how the planning team will approach the development of alternatives and ultimately, selection of a preferred alternative.

JURISDICTION AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Some issues were not included because they are outside BLM's jurisdiction, are covered by previous plans, or can be better handled through day-to-day standard operating procedures.

The RMP cannot address items which are outside the authority or control of BLM. Examples of this include grazing fees, water rights, or other issues that are set by laws or regulations or controlled by other agencies or levels of government. When a person or group files a site-specific request to use public land, the BLM's response is guided by the existing land use plans as well

as law, policy, and regulations. For example, if an individual files a right-of-way application for a small water line, the proposed site is routinely examined for the presence of cultural resources and threatened or endangered species. If the project is approved, standard stipulations are included to protect the public land and any special resources identified during the application review process. Consequently, the BLM can better respond to this type of request on a case-by-case basis, rather than through a long-term (10-20 year) plan.

PRELIMINARY ISSUES, MANAGEMENT CONCERNS, AND PLANNING CRITERIA

A description of preliminary issues, management concerns, and planning criteria follows. We ask that you

comment on each. Whether you agree, disagree, or want to add your own, please clearly state your reasons.

ISSUE 1: LAND OWNERSHIP ADJUSTMENTS

The Southern Rio Grande Plan Amendment (SRGPA) identified land to be retained in public ownership as well as land to be acquired for the multiple-use value in Dona Ana County. It is anticipated that most of these decisions will be carried forward with little change. Land use decisions for the rest of the planning area are either non-existent

or too general to be of any use. The land ownership pattern in Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo counties includes significant amounts of State trust and private lands. The challenge will be to work with the State Land Commission, private landowners, and the public to develop land use decisions that will accomplish mutually acceptable goals.

Needed Decisions

- o Which lands should BLM acquire to consolidate its land pattern and to enhance multiple-use programs?
- o Which lands should BLM retain in public ownership?
- o Which lands should BLM dispose of and why?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed questions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Land and resource management efficiency
- o Service to the public (i.e., meeting community needs, etc.)
- o Public interest and attitudes
- o Resource values and uses
- o Surrounding land ownership pattern
- o Adjacent land uses
- o Need for public and administrative access
- o Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Section 203 sale criteria
 - parcels difficult and uneconomic to manage
 - purpose of a previous acquisition is no longer required
 - disposal of a parcel will serve important public purposes
- o Social and economic effects
- o Effects on other resources and uses
- o The degree to which changes in ownership will promote consolidation of public land without creating split-estate

Issue 2: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Other Special Management Areas

The public land in the Mimbres Resource Area has a variety of important historic, cultural, scenic, and natural values. Examples of important natural values would include significant riparian areas and habitat for threatened or endangered plant or animal species. ACEC designations may be used to protect these values. They may also be used to identify and manage areas that are hazardous to human life and property.

Other types of special management may also be used to protect important resource values. These include wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and recreational trails, back country (scenic) byways, and wilderness areas. In 1982, the National Park Service completed a nationwide inventory of free-flowing rivers. From that inventory, they concluded that the Gila River deserved consideration as a wild and scenic river. It is BLM's responsibility to study the Gila to determine its suitability for designation as a

wild, scenic, or recreational river. Only Congress, however, can designate a wild and scenic river.

The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDNST) has been designated by Congress. Congress established a scenic corridor of 50 miles on either side of the Continental Divide, with the actual trail location to be proposed and designated through the planning of the respective land managing agency.

With the completion of several State trust and private land exchanges in the Organ and Peloncillo Mountains, BLM consolidated Federal holdings in these areas. These lands may have wilderness values and wilderness management could protect important resource values. Again, only Congress can designate a wilderness.

Past planning decisions concerning special management designations will be carried forward unless additional information requires further analysis.

Needed Decisions

- o Which public land should be designated as ACECs and how should they be managed?
- o Is the Gila River (between Redrock and Virden, New Mexico) suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System? How should it be managed?
- o Which routes should be considered as possible locations for the CDNST? Which route should be ultimately designated?
- o Is land in the Peloncillo Mountains (between the Coronado National Forest and Antelope Pass) suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System?

- o Is land in the Organ Mountains (between Soledad Canyon and Pena Blanca) suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System?

Which public land should be identified for other forms of special management (scenic or backcountry byways, etc.) and how should it be managed?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Resource values
- o Manageability of an area to preserve its resource values
- o Existing ACEC, wilderness, and wild and scenic river representation
- o Current and potential land uses
- o Effects of designation on other resources and uses
- o Effects of non-designation on resource values
- o Social and economic effects
- o Public interest and attitudes
- o Consistency of the designation with resource plans of other Federal, State, and local governments and Indian tribes
- o Consultation with Federal, State, and local agencies, the scientific community, and individuals
- o Long-term (more than 20 years) versus short-term (less than 20 years) benefits
- o Management concerns along the U.S./Mexico border
- o Public health and safety

Issue 3: Vehicle Management

Vehicle use in the Mimbres Resource Area has increased in the last few years. The majority of the use is related to other forms of motorized recreation, primarily hunting. However, the use of motorcycles, "quadtracs," and "three-wheelers" is also increasing. Vehicle use is also incidental to other resource uses such as mining and ranching. Much of Dona Ana County is less than an hour's drive from Las Cruces, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas where large

populations of users reside. Even the smaller communities of Deming, Silver City, and Lordsburg, New Mexico have many public land users. Most of the public land in the planning area, except for the Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) is undesignated. This is leading to increased conflicts with other public land users, adjacent landowners, and significant resource values. The designation of public land will affect all public land users, not just recreationists.

Needed Decisions

- o What public land should be designated as open, limited, or closed to motorized vehicle use?
- o What areas should be managed for intensive off-road vehicle (ORV) use?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Level of existing use and location of areas currently being used by ORVs
- o Demand for additional ORV opportunities
- o Types of ORVs being used
- o Effects of ORVs use on other resources and uses
- o Effects of ORV restrictions or closures on other resources and uses
- o BLM administrative needs
- o Public interest and attitudes
- o Manageability of an area to accomplish the objectives of a designation
- o Management concerns along the U.S./Mexico border
- o Public safety

Issue 4: Access

There are large blocks of public land in the planning area that do not have legal public access. In many cases, small privately-owned or State-owned parcels control access to large blocks of public land. There is increasing demand from the public to obtain legal or physical public access to these areas. At the same time, conflicts with permittees and

adjacent landowners (due to vandalism and trespass) continue to be a problem. Subdivision and development of adjacent private land and private inholdings are also causing increasing conflicts and will further limit opportunities to obtain access through easement acquisition or exchange. Access problems also prevent or hamper effective administration of public land.

Needed Decisions

- o Where should BLM provide access to or across public land and what type of access is needed?
- o What actions should BLM take to provide access to or across public land?
- o How should BLM coordinate with other land and resource management agencies to ensure access to State, National Forest, and public land?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Extent of public land and the size of public land parcels
- o Resource values
- o Availability and type of existing access
- o Public needs and preferences for access
- o Agency administrative needs for access
- o Coordination with State and local governments and other Federal agencies
- o Effects of the availability of access on existing resources and uses
- o Compatibility with adjoining land uses
- o How the public land is being used and managed
- o Management concerns along the U.S./Mexico border
- o Public health and safety

Management Concern 1: Rights-of-Way

Public land is used for a variety of purposes, including powerlines, oil pipelines, and telecommunication sites. Authorization of these

activities takes careful planning to ensure that significant adverse impacts to other resource values and uses do not occur.

Needed Decisions

- o Which public land should be designated for right-of-way corridors, avoidance areas, and exclusion areas?
- o What terms and conditions should be applied to right-of-way grants for corridors and sites and for use outside corridors and sites?
- o Which existing public land transportation and utility corridors should not be designated as a right-of-way corridor upon plan approval?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed questions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Service to the public
- o Resource values and uses
- o Adjacent land uses
- o Compatibility with other utility rights-of-way
- o Presence of existing corridors and rights-of-way
- o Social and economic effects
- o Effects on the resources and uses

Management Concern 2: Minerals

Special consideration is needed to reduce or eliminate future impacts of mineral exploration and development on other important resource values in the Mimbres Resource Area. BLM has the authority to regulate mining operations to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the environment. BLM also has the authority to include stipulations with mineral leases to avoid or mitigate impacts to important resource values.

The Las Cruces/Lordsburg MFP Amendment of 1984 established special stipulations for energy mineral exploration and development throughout the Resource Area. Special stipulations include seasonal restrictions, no surface occupancy, etc. It also identified areas that

are not open to leasing. These decisions will be reviewed and carried forward as appropriate in the RMP. Special attention will be given to compliance with Supplemental Program Guidance. It is anticipated that there will be little change in these decisions.

Mineral material disposal constitutes a major workload, particularly in Dona Ana County. Areas along Interstate 10 and in the vicinity of Deming, Lordsburg, and Silver City, New Mexico are also in demand. Implementation of a competitive sale program for mineral materials would promote a more orderly and cost effective program. On the other hand, it is likely to squeeze out the smaller operators who operate on lower profit margins.

Needed Decisions

- o Which public land should be open to the operation of the mining laws? Which should be closed?
- o What terms, conditions, or special stipulations should be applied to open areas that may constrain operation of the mining laws?
- o Which public land should be open to mineral material (sand and gravel, for instance) disposal? Which should be closed?
- o What terms, conditions, or special stipulations should be applied to open areas that may constrain mineral material disposal activities?
- o Which public land should be considered for competitive mineral material sales?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Effects of mineral exploration and development on other resources and uses
- o Mineral potential and the probability of a discovery
- o Demand for mineral resources

- o Lands available for mineral production
- o Effects of environmental protection stipulations on claimants, lessees, and permittees
- o Success of protective stipulations in accomplishing objectives
- o Effects on the mineral industry of closing lands

Management Concern 3: Recreation

Use of the public land for recreation continues to increase as urban areas in the Southwest grow. Demand for developed recreation sites and open space can be partially satisfied

through recreation use of the public land. Recreation opportunities also contribute to tourism in New Mexico, benefitting the economies of communities, counties, and the State.

Needed Decisions

- o Which public land should be managed with emphasis on outdoor recreation opportunities?
- o What recreation setting should be maintained and what activities should BLM provide for?
- o What recreation management strategies should be developed and what actions should BLM take to maintain established recreation settings?
- o What activity planning priorities should BLM establish for the Resource Area?
- o Which public land should be identified and managed for interpretation of natural resources and public education?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Existing recreation uses, use areas, and facilities
- o Public demand for additional recreation activities, settings, and experiences
- o Compatibility with adjacent land uses and resources
- o Effects of recreation uses on other resources and uses
- o Public safety
- o Planned or projected recreation developments
- o Public interest and attitudes

Management Concern 4: Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Cultural and paleontological resources are an important link to our past. Understanding this link will help BLM in planning for the future. BLM manages cultural and paleontological resources for their

scientific, historical, interpretive, educational, and recreational potential. The RMP represents an opportunity to set direction for management of cultural and paleontological resources on the public land uses.

Needed Decisions

- o What management objectives should BLM establish for cultural and paleontological resources in the Resource Area?
- o What actions should BLM take to achieve these objectives (such as preparation and implementation of cultural resource management plans)?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Relative importance and sensitivity of known and anticipated cultural and paleontological resources
- o Geographic distribution and density of cultural and paleontological resources
- o Feasibility of attaining cultural and paleontological resource management objectives
- o Need or desirability of cultural and paleontological resource management objectives
- o Threats to cultural and paleontological resources
- o Public interest and attitudes
- o Effects of cultural and paleontological resource management on other resources and uses
- o Compatibility with adjacent land uses

Management Concern 5: Wildlife Habitat

Public land in the Mimbres Resource Area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Other uses of the public land can be damaging to wildlife habitat if not properly managed. Special attention is needed to restore, maintain, or enhance

priority species and habitats. Integration of habitat management with other resource programs requires careful planning to minimize impacts to these species and habitats while still providing for other uses of the public land.

Needed Decisions

- o What species and habitats should receive management priority? What maintenance, improvement, and expansion objectives should BLM establish for those species and habitats?
- o Which priority areas need Habitat Management Plans?
- o What actions should BLM take to achieve the objectives for priority species and habitats?
- o What wildlife population goals should be established, considering existing and anticipated habitat capacity?
- o What monitoring objectives should BLM establish for priority habitat?
- o What management objectives should BLM establish for threatened and endangered (T&E) species? What actions should BLM take to improve habitat conditions and resolve resource conflicts for listed, proposed, and candidate T&E species?
- o Where, with what methods, and at what times of the year should animal damage (predator) control activities be authorized?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Presence of Federally-listed and proposed or candidate T&E species
- o Presence of State-listed threatened species
- o Existing Habitat Management Plans
- o Input from Federal and State wildlife agencies and the scientific community
- o Species and habitats of high public or scientific interest
- o Extent of species and habitats including current range, key areas, and potential habitat
- o Species population goals
- o Forage allocation
- o Species habitat requirements
- o Vegetation communities and habitat condition
- o Effects of other resource uses

Management Concern 6: Soil, Air, and Water

Many erosion control structures were built on public land by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s and 1940s. Much more work needs to be done to prevent minor drainages from becoming major arroyos. Many existing structures also need maintenance.

Under the Clean Air Act, public land was given Class II air quality status. This classification allows for moderate deterioration of air quality associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and

population growth. Some activities that take place on public land may have impacts on air quality, but the activities must comply with the Clean Air Act standards.

In the dry environment of the desert Southwest, water is often the limiting factor to use of the public land. It supports the biological resources of the region and the people who use the land. Maintenance of water quality and quantity is critical to the well being of the environment, the public, and many of BLM's programs.

Needed Decisions

- o What objectives should BLM establish for watershed management and control of soil erosion?
- o What management objectives should BLM establish for maintenance of air quality in the Resource Area?
- o What actions should BLM take to achieve these objectives (such as preparation and implementation of watershed management plans)?
- o What water quality objectives should BLM establish for the Resource Area and what actions should be taken to achieve those objectives?
- o Where should BLM focus its efforts to secure instream flows for riparian, wildlife, and recreation purposes?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Soil type
- o Effectiveness of existing erosion control structures and the need for additional structures
- o Extent of saline/alkali soils

- o Watershed condition in areas of saline/alkali soils
- o Methods to reduce runoff and erosion
- o Current and potential land uses
- o Air quality standards of the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977)
- o Air quality standards of the State of New Mexico
- o Current and future land uses that may affect air quality
- o Values and uses of water resources
- o Demand for additional use of water resources
- o Water quality and trend
- o Watershed condition and trend
- o Watershed productivity potential
- o Manageability of the water resources
- o Other resource uses of water resources
- o State of New Mexico and Federal water quality standards
- o Social and economic benefits

Management Concern 7: Vegetation

Vegetation is an integral part of all ecosystems. How BLM manages that resource will affect the health of the environment. Careful consideration needs to be given to how BLM should manage vegetation resources, including maintenance or

establishment of desired vegetation. Certain land treatment methods, such as chemical brush control, were previously analyzed in the Las Cruces/Lordsburg MFP Amendment and Southern Rio Grande MFP. It is not anticipated that there will be major changes in these decisions.

Needed Decisions

- o On which public land should BLM establish vegetation sale areas for native plants and firewood?
- o What management objectives should BLM develop for maintenance or re-establishment of desired plant communities and what actions should be taken to achieve those objectives?
- o What management objectives should BLM establish for protection and enhancement of threatened and endangered (T&E) species and what actions should be taken to achieve those objectives?
- o On which public land should land treatments (vegetation manipulation) be used to protect, restore, establish, or enhance vegetation species? What types of treatments should BLM use (root plow, herbicides, prescribed fire, etc.)?

Planning Criteria

To develop answers for the needed decisions identified above, BLM will consider:

- o Available access
- o Effects on other resources
- o Demand
- o Areas that require increased vegetation cover to reduce soil erosion, increase livestock forage, and improve wildlife habitat
- o Suitability of natural vs. artificial revegetation techniques
- o Use of land treatments to maintain or improve plant communities
- o Current and potential land uses
- o Presence of T&E plants
- o Condition and trend of T&E plant populations

HOW TO COMMENT

It is important that your comments be in written form so they may be fully documented and analyzed. To make it easier for you, a postage-paid comment/response form has been provided. Please look at the preceding preliminary issues, management concerns, and planning criteria carefully and use the detachable forms provided to give us the benefit of your opinions and ideas. Modifications may be made to the preliminary issues, concerns, or criteria based upon the comments received. You will be kept informed of any changes through a followup scoping report sent out after the comment period.

The comment period will last for 30 days. Your comments should be submitted by JULY 31, 1989. During the comment period, five open house workshops will be held.

An overview of the RMP development process will be presented. The meeting will be open for discussion and questions. Members of the public are encouraged to attend. If you cannot attend any of the scoping meetings, you are welcome to stop by the BLM office at 1800 Marquess, anytime between 7:45 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. For further information, contact Scott Florence (RMP Team Leader) at 505-525-8228.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
July 18, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Council Chambers 309 S. Gold Deming, NM
July 19, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Lordsburg Civic Center 313 E. 4th St. Lordsburg, NM
July 20, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Public Safety Building Conference Room 1011 N. Hudson Silver City, NM
July 25, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Templeton Suite, Rm 313E Student Union Building University of Texas, El Paso, TX
July 26, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Las Cruces District Office Conference Room 1800 Marquess Las Cruces, NM

Bureau Of Land Management
Las Cruces District Office
1800 Marquess St.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88005

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ISSUE 1: LAND OWNERSHIP ADJUSTMENTS

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria

ISSUE 2: AREAS OF CRITICAL
ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs)
AND OTHER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



ISSUE 3: VEHICLE MANAGEMENT

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



ISSUE 4: ACCESS

Needed Decisions

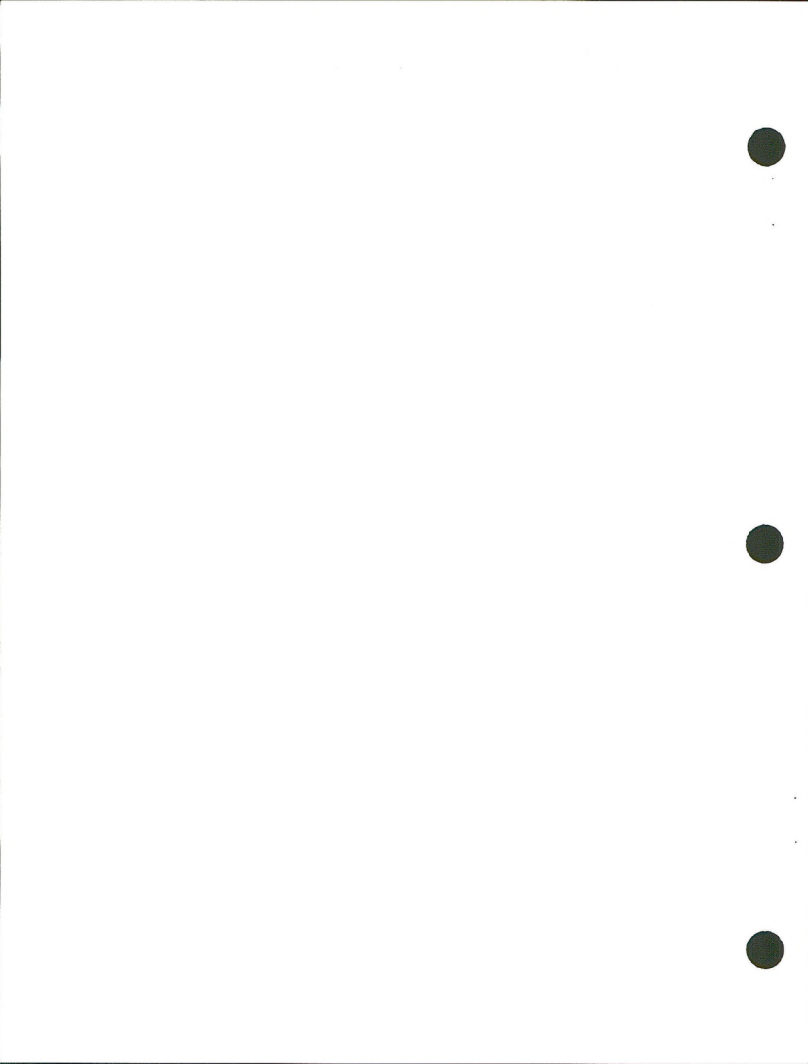
Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 1: RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 2: MINERALS

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



ISSUE 1: LAND OWNERSHIP ADJUSTMENTS

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



ISSUE 2: AREAS OF CRITICAL
ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs)
AND OTHER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria

ISSUE 3: VEHICLE MANAGEMENT

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



ISSUE 4: ACCESS

Needed Decisions

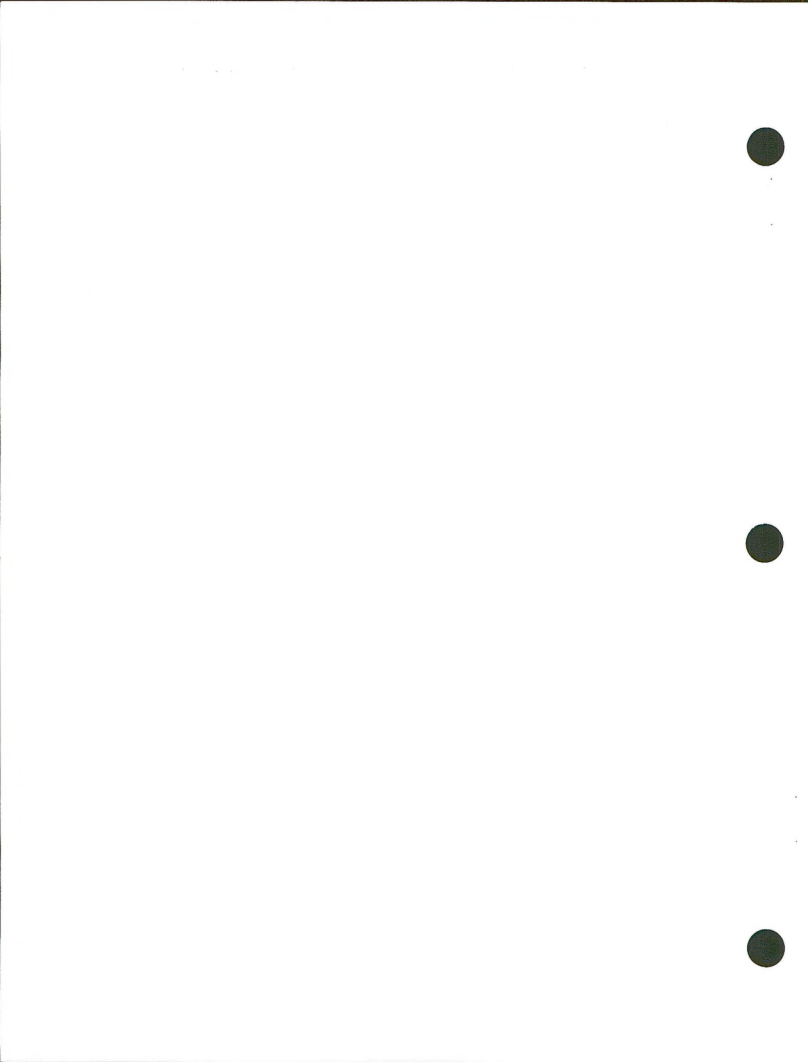
Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 1: RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 2: MINERALS

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 3: RECREATION

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 4: CULTURAL
AND
PALEOTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 5: WILDLIFE
HABITAT

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 6: SOIL, AIR,
AND WATER

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria



MANAGEMENT CONCERN 7: VEGETATION

Needed Decisions

Planning Criteria

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